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SOURCE Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, No 23, 1950PROBLEMS IN CONNECTION WITH BLOOD TRANSFUSION

Cand Med Sci I. Zaretskiy

[A Digest]

Not long ago, the XXVIIIth Expanded Plenum of the Central Order of Lenin Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion took place in Moscow. Hematologists from 70 cities participated in the meeting which was opened by the director of the institute, Prof A. A. Bagdasarov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

The first three sessions were devoted to a discussion of problems in connection with the preservation of blood and its components. Material presented at these sessions demonstrates that USSR scientists are far ahead of foreign scientists in this field. The most perfect organization for supplying hospitals with blood has been created in the Soviet Union.

Results pertaining to erythrocyte metabolism and physical-colloid chemical mechanisms of blood preservation which were reported at the meeting promise to form a theoretical basis for investigations leading to longer preservation of blood without loss of physiological value. Reports on the use of a new domestic stabilizer named "Natrog" and on the possibility of replacing dextrose and saccharose with other sugars received considerable attention. Interesting data on insuring sterile preservation, on the bactericidal properties of blood, on blood plasma protein fractions, on new methods for testing the quality of preserved blood, and on perfected methods for preserving placental blood were presented at the meeting. The antihemolytic effect of sodium citrate was disclosed in an original investigation.

An original method for obtaining human anti-Rh sera suitable for diagnosing the Rh factor irrespectively of group properties was proposed.

The plenum emphasized the necessity of developing the methodological basis for the knowledge of blood groups, and of their inheritance in the light of Michurin's theory of heredity, also for a more thorough study of the mechanism of

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post-transfusion reactions. Serological activity cannot be dissociated from the reactivity of the organism as a whole, which is dominated by the nerve factor. The connection between serological reactions of proteins and the reactivity of the organism can only be established from the point of view of Pavlov's nervism.

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